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© *Jan Bulhak*

SHE SPEAKS ONE OF MANKIND'S OLDEST LANGUAGES

The Lithuanian girl's speech resembles Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit. But her appeal is the wistful charm of a clean-cut, long-suffering race, and makes itself felt across language barriers (Bulletin No. 5).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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Germany Plus Austria, Colossus of Central Europe

WITH the absorption of Austria into the German Reich, the former ceases to exist as a separate nation and the latter emerges as the second largest (exceeded only by Soviet Russia) and perhaps the most powerful country in continental Europe.

Since the nation ruled from Vienna was pared down to one-eighth of its former size following the World War, it has operated largely "in the red" and its chief importance has been as a "buffer state." But when its 6,760,233 population, its 32,369 square miles of territory, and its resources are added to those of Germany, the latter is strengthened in many ways.

Austria's people are practically all German-speaking, and have many cultural ties with the Reich. Its coal and iron deposits, timber, restored industries and tourist trade will add new wealth to Germany. On the other hand Austria, lacking enough wheat and fats for its own people, will aggravate, rather than help, Germany's acute food problem.

Twelve Nations Touch Its Borders

The new Germany of March, 1938, sprawls over the map of central Europe like an immense octopus, with long arms that encircle almost half of Czechoslovakia, and others that close in on western Poland. A detached "spearhead" known as "East Prussia," thrusts toward the Baltic States. Twelve nations, speaking almost as many different languages as well as scores of dialects, touch the Reich's new borders.

Germany plus Austria is a vast domain when compared with the patchwork of States, large and small, that comprise the European crazy quilt. But its 214,068 square miles would cover only the block of States made up of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky. Its population, however, is nearly 73,000,000—equal to more than half the total population of the United States.

Excluding former German colonies, the new Reich is already larger and more populous than pre-War Germany. Austria thus makes amends for the loss of Alsace-Lorraine to France, the Polish Corridor and adjacent areas to Poland, the corner of Schleswig-Holstein to Denmark, Eupen-Malmedy to Belgium, and a part of Upper Silesia to Czechoslovakia.

Austria-Hungary Was Larger Than Germany

Austria is the second addition to the German Reich since its boundaries were determined by treaty following the war. In 1935 a plebiscite in the Saar resulted in the addition of 738 square miles and 812,030 population to Germany. The Free City of Danzig, officially under the protection of the League of Nations, is today virtually under the control of the Nazi Party of Germany.

Austria-Hungary, the once proud empire of the Hapsburgs, of which the late Federated State of Austria was only a remnant, was the second largest State in Europe before the World War. It embraced 260,000 square miles, or about 50,000 square miles more than pre-War Germany. Although at times torn by sectional strife, based on strong racial and cultural differences, it was a land rich in farms and pastures, in vast forest and mineral resources, and it possessed an intelligent, industrious population.

This vast empire was reduced by the Treaty of Versailles to a mere shadow of its former self. It was overloaded with industries but deprived of much of its food supply and many natural resources. Wheat fields went to Hungary, coal and timber to Czechoslovakia, and seaports of Trieste and Fiume to Italy.

Lakes and Mountains Favored by Tourists

Facing a trying task as a nation, tiny Austria in recent years succeeded in increasing its food supply and in developing water power as a substitute for coal. Employment was increased, foreign trade extended, currency stabilized—in fact, Austria might have balanced its budget had it not inherited an almost overwhelming load of debt.

Germany has always been Austria's most important trade partner, and in 1937 participated to the extent of 15.9 per cent in imports and 15.7 per cent in exports. Italy is also important as a market.

In addition to large reserves of iron ore, which Germany lacks, Austria has the producing iron and steel mills of the cities of Graz and Leoben. Vorarlberg is famous for its embroidery and cotton weaving, and Steyr for its automobiles. Vienna, with its textile mills, tan-

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Photograph by W. Robert Moore

AUSTRIA'S QUAINT TYROL, NOW "PIVOT" OF THE ROME-BERLIN "AXIS"

Since Hitler's coup last month the mountainous western end of Austria assumes a new and important rôle as the place where Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany stand face to face. Roads built to attract tourist traffic have been taken over by military patrols, while border guards have been increased. Here workmen near Landeck buttress a road approaching Strengen, whose church steeple, like a sharpened pencil point, lifts high above squat barns and cottages (Bulletin No. 1).

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Florida Keys Are Keys to Sea Travel by Highway

"BACK-SEAT DRIVERS" can become "Back-seat voyagers" if they direct their automobiles down the new Overseas Highway in Florida. The last gaps are being filled in this month. Motorists will soon be able to go to sea without leaving their cars, by driving over the road from key to key from the mainland of Florida to Key West, 60 miles away.

The Overseas Highway follows the track of a discontinued railroad, which by a series of monumental bridges and causeways, strings 41 of the Florida keys to the mainland. This line, known as "the railroad that goes to sea," until 1935 made it possible for both passengers and freight to travel almost all the way to Cuba by rail, with only a 90-mile water trip to Havana from Key West. For 49 miles the highway, using the old railroad bed, crosses open water or low swampy keys. The longest water jump is seven miles.

Some Keys Are Not Really Dry Land

The Florida keys, southernmost fringe of continental United States, are among the most alluring and historic spots in America. They trail out like the tail of a kite from the tip end of Florida's mainland, consisting of a series of islands, reefs, and sand banks nearly 150 miles long (illustration, next page). From near Miami, on the Florida east coast, they swing southwestward to Key West, two-fifths of the way to Cuba.

The foundations of the keys are limestone and coral, but some of them lie so low in the ocean that their surfaces are entirely awash and contain no real dry land. Others lie high enough for the building of dwellings, fishing camps, and hotels, and some have room for the growing of crops.

One island, once occupied by an exclusive private fishing club, had been, according to tradition, the headquarters of "Black Caesar," Negro pirate chief of the early nineteenth century, who terrorized merchant shipping from Central and South America.

Among the white sand beaches and coral rocks of the keys grow coconut palms, pine and mangrove trees, coarse beach grass, and other tropical vegetation. In the clear, blue-green water off shore swarm fish of all sizes and kinds, from the dainty angel fish to the huge hammerhead shark.

When "Wrecking" Was an Industry

Fishermen from the world over come to the keys and adjacent waters to hunt the big game of the sea—sailfish, tarpon, barracuda. Presidents Harding, Hoover, and Roosevelt all fished in these waters.

Key West is the southernmost city in the United States and one of the most historic. Until recently its naval base and army post were active as port of call for warships and garrison through many wars. Key West was one of the few places in the South where the United States flag flew throughout the Civil War, for it served as the headquarters for the Union fleet blockading southern ports.

West of Key West, on the Dry Tortugas, tiny islands far beyond the regular line of keys, is old Fort Jefferson, famous as the prison of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, who set the broken leg of John Wilkes Booth, assassin of President Lincoln, and as a result was accused of complicity in the murder plot.

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neries, machine shops, and other manufacturing plants, has had many foreign trade outlets. Kitzbühel and other resort towns have recently given many ideas to the world of fashion.

During the last few years Austria, one of Europe's most picturesque countries, has relied increasingly upon tourist trade to help balance its budget. More than two-thirds of the nation is mountainous, and its lakes, particularly those of the Salzkammergut, in the vicinity of Salzburg, draw visitors from all over the world. Alpine technique in skiing was developed on the steep wooded slopes of the Tyrol and amid the snow fields of the Arlberg.

"Crossroads of the Continent" at Vienna

Austria's greatest asset, past and present, however, is the great glittering city of Vienna, called "Wien" by its inhabitants. It is a strange reversal of history that makes this one-time capital of much of Europe, including the German states, a provincial capital under Berlin. Although the World War stripped Vienna of her empire, and took away many of her sources of wealth and power, it could not deprive her of one of the best geographical locations in Europe. Vienna still lies at the crossroads of the continent, where the main trade routes from the Baltic to the Adriatic cross the great east-west highway of the Danube and the trunk railroad from the English Channel to the Bosporus. Five busy rail lines meet within the city.

Despite political changes, Vienna, with its important banking, newsgathering, and distribution facilities, is still an important commercial center, and may retain much of its attraction for musicians, medical students, dramatists, and artists.

Note: For an up-to-the-minute description and recent photographs of Austria, see "Austrian August—and September," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for April, 1938. With this issue of the *Magazine* is a special supplement, The Society's newest map, "Europe and the Mediterranean." Separate copies can be obtained from The Society's Washington, D. C., headquarters at 50c (paper) and 75c (linen).

See also "By Sail Across Europe," May, 1937; "Salzkammergut, a Playground of Austria," April, 1937; "Merry Maskers of Imst," (picture insert), August, 1936; "Styria, a Favored Vacation Land of Central Europe," October, 1932; "Entering the Front Doors of Medieval Towns," March, 1932; "Danube, Highway of Races," December, 1929; and "Vienna, A Capital Without a Nation," January, 1923.

Czechoslovakia, also prominently in the news, was described in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "Czechoslovakia: Ancient Bohemia Plus," week of December 6, 1937.

Bulletin No. 1, April 4, 1938.

Photograph by Kurt and Margot Lubinski

SCHOOL IS ON THE MENU IN SOME VIENNA CAFÉS

The café table, with menu, rolls, and famous Vienna coffee, is transformed into a teacher's desk for a private lesson in English. In accordance with the Viennese practice of obtaining more than mere nourishment at the restaurant, patrons stay at their table to write letters, read newspapers, and carry on political discussions.

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Wordsworth: Homeland Geographer with Verse and "Microscope"

ENGLAND'S chief "back-to-Nature" poet receives special attention in April. For April 7 is Wordsworth's birthday, which ushers in the first phase of England's open season on view-hunting "beneath the concave of an April sky." The cavalcade of hikers and drivers sends its vanguard into the "Wordsworth Country," the farthest northwestern counties of England—Cumberland, Westmoreland, and northern Lancashire—in geography and literature, the Lake District.

Pied Piper Wordsworth lured "Lakers" into his very home country. There he was born, there he made his home for all except three of his eighty years of life, and there a modest gravestone proclaims him home from his hill haunts at last.

The Lake District's small area he studied so intently that his observations became almost microscopic. He concentrated on the local mountains and meres, daisies and daffodils, rainbows and rocks so exclusively as to lose the perspective which confers on poets and the unpoetic alike a sense of humor.

England's Highest Mountain and Longest Lake in His Territory

Students who think that Wordsworth roamed the lakesides tracking down nothing more concrete than "Intimations of Immortality" should read also his *Guide To the Lakes*. This small Baedeker of his native hills has become the modern hiker's substitute for Wordsworth's companion on walks—cold roast pork sandwiches.

He became a prophet, announcing an artistic new deal for geographies and guidebooks, for his *Guide* was written "to give the world a model of the manner in which topographical descriptions ought to be executed." It was published as a prose "annex" to a versified guide of "The River Duddon," 34 sonnets long.

The poet's prose *Guide to the Lakes* is as detailed in its directions as a cook book. Transporting the reader to a cloud beyond the mountain peak of Scafell, Wordsworth outlines the eight lake-sprinkled valleys diverging below like spokes in a wheel. He specifies where the sunsets are most brilliant and whether the east or west side of a lake is the more interesting for a walk. The turfy green mountains, "towering above each other, or lifting themselves in ridges like the waves of a tumultuous sea," are certified by the poet-geographer as "surpassed by none" for beauty. He disregards the fact that "their highest point of grandeur and sublimity," England's greatest altitude—Scafell—is only 3,210 feet above sea level.

Dove Cottage Now Open to Visitors for Sixpence

The sixteen lakes and their linking silver threads of rivulets and waterfalls have been a lure to later generations, since Wordsworth announced to a war-torn England: "Tranquillity is here." They include the country's deepest, Wast Water (258 feet deep) and the country's longest (10½ miles), the narrow ribbon of Windermere. But the most famous is round Grasmere, a mere cupful of lake with a spoonful of island. Its fame is due less to size or gemlike beauty than to its one-man publicity campaign.

North of Grasmere, in the village by the same name, Wordsworth made his home in tiny Dove Cottage with his genius-sister Dorothy, the "Prattler among men"; and later with Mary Hutchinson, his "Phantom of delight," whom he transformed into an everyday wife by a marriage in the tiny Yorkshire village church of Brompton. A sixpence admits the travelers of today—in very small groups—to the diminutive rooms of Dove Cottage and its garden, where the "Kitten and

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In former days, before modern lighthouses and other aids to navigation made the region of the keys comparatively safe for ships, the salvaging of wrecks was an important industry in Key West and vicinity. Many a rich haul was garnered by the Key dwellers, swarming out in their small boats in response to the cry, "Wreck ashore!"

Reef Barricade Makes Lighthouses Necessary

Recently, with the aid of government relief administrators, the inhabitants of Key West have made their city into an attractive resort and tourist center, after departure of military and naval forces and decline of several industries had struck the city heavy economic blows.

Two giant ocean rivers flow unceasingly southeastward of the keys. Several miles out is the mighty Gulf Stream, river of warm water pouring from the Gulf of Mexico between the keys and Cuba out into the Atlantic. Between it and the keys, closer inshore, is a counter current flowing in the opposite direction.

Closer in still, only five miles or so off the coasts of the keys, lie the Florida reefs, a chain of dangerous shoals and shallows where many ships have come to grief. Few of the reefs show above water, and they still constitute a menace despite modern lighthouses, buoys, and other warning devices.

Note: Other photographs and references to the Florida Keys will be found in "Florida—The Fountain of Youth," *National Geographic Magazine*, January, 1930; "The First Autochromes from the Ocean Bottom," and "Life on a Coral Reef," January, 1927.

See also in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "Fort Jefferson, on Dry Tortugas, Becomes National Monument," week of February 11, 1935.

Photograph by Richard B. Hoit

FLORIDA'S NEW SEAGOING MOTOR HIGHWAY RUNS "DOWN THE SCALE" FROM KEY TO KEY

The shading of the water indicates its relative shallowness, usually about nine or ten feet. Where the depth is too great for causeways to wind from key to key, bridges close the gap. Lower Matecumba Key (right) is linked to Long Key (upper left), a famous fishing resort for tarpon and sailfish.

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Medieval Crusader-Type Native State Found on African Safari

AN AFRICAN civilization that is a hold-over from the days of the Crusaders is described in an account of a six-month African safari made by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence C. Thaw, American explorers.

Mr. and Mrs. Thaw found the archaic trappings of the Middle Ages in the little kingdom of Rei Bouba, south of Lake Chad. Here the monarchy is the last word in absolute power; the 50,000 subjects are practically the king's slaves.

Even the costumes are reminders of the days of Christendom's conflicts with the Saracens, for the soldiers of the Negro ruler wore armor of steel chain mail. Since this Negro tribe has no steel, nor any means of making steel armor, Mr. Thaw believes that the chain mail is actual armor of Crusader times, which finally reached this remote region of Africa through the channels of trade.

Weapons Like Those of English Long-Bowmen

Rei Bouba's armed forces were described by Mr. Thaw as "probably the most astounding aggregation of soldiers in the world." He reported a colorful cavalcade of warriors, each horse draped with "skirts" bearing designs recalling medieval European heraldry. Each fighter wore an ornate metal helmet, and scores of the mounted cavalrymen wore chain mail.

Behind them marched foot soldiers carrying bows and arrows—not those of an African type, but instead the kind carried 500 years ago by English long-bowmen. Even the shields carried by Rei Bouba's fighting men are of the Crusader type, although they are made of rhinoceros hide.

Having heard of the king's decorative army, Mr. Thaw earned the monarch's gratitude by taking him as gifts shining firemen's helmets from Paris, several breastplates of French cuirassiers, and a small saluting cannon. The Thaws were put up in the king's guest house and 30 slave women were assigned to keep them supplied with water.

Where Men Veil Faces but Women Do Not

The visit to Rei Bouba was only one of Mr. and Mrs. Thaw's unusual adventures during their six-month safari through Africa in 1937. With three trucks, seven tons of supplies, two white assistants, and eleven blacks, they started southward from Algiers, crossed the Sahara Desert, traversed French West Africa to the northern edge of the Cameroons, and struck down through that former German territory to the Gulf of Guinea. Turning back northeastward, they passed south of Lake Chad, through French Equatorial Africa and the Belgian Congo.

In the Sahara, the party visited the king of the Tuaregs, whose men go veiled while their women's faces are uncovered, and were shown a unique dance by mounted camels to the rhythm of drums. The temperature extremes of the desert were so great that one afternoon Mr. Thaw fried an egg to a delicious turn on a rock that had been exposed to the sun, and early the next morning found water that had been left nearby in a cup frozen solid.

At Kano, in northern Nigeria, the safari stopped to visit the Emir, who, with an income of nearly a million dollars a year, is reputed to be the wealthiest potentate in Africa. The Emir's mud-walled capital has 80,000 inhabitants, and his country a population of 2,000,000. A little farther east, at Garoua, the local sultan permitted motion pictures to be taken of his harem.

Leaving their trucks in the northern part of the Cameroons, the members of

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the Falling Leaves" amused the poet and his infant daughter Dora. When his growing family required the more spacious quarters of Allan Bank, a few steps northward, and later the local parsonage, famous little Dove Cottage carried on its tradition by sheltering De Quincey. Wordsworth's other indoors home, Rydal Mount, stands on a hillside above the small lake, Rydal Water, just below Grasmere.

The interiors which the poet frequented are trooped through by crowds today. They include the Wordsworth House on the main street in the town of Cockermouth, his birthplace, where the infant William in a pinafore chased butterflies with sister Dorothy. Another indoor shrine is the little old school at Hawkshead, where a youthful poet with an already truant mind spent his study time carving his oak desk with "W.W." But the truer haunts of Wordsworth are the outdoor scenes where he "bounded o'er the mountains, by the sides of the deep rivers, and the lonely streams wherever nature led." For the much-printed poet called books "a dull and endless strife" and advised, "Let Nature be your teacher."

Note: See also "Informal Salute to the English Lakes," *National Geographic Magazine*, April, 1936; "Through the English Lake District Afoot and Awheel," May, 1929; and, in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "England Saves Wordsworth's Daffodil Field," April 8, 1935.

The Lake District may be located on The Modern's Pilgrim's Map to the British Isles, issued as a supplement to the June, 1937, *National Geographic Magazine*.

Bulletin No. 3, April 4, 1938.

Photograph by Clifton Adams

"TRAILING CLOUDS OF GLORY" ENTER WORDSWORTH'S LINES

"The orderly array of hay-makers, beneath the burning sun," and the famous cloud "That floats on high o'er vales and hills" both found their way into Wordsworth's geographic snapshots in rhyme. This summer scene in the English Lake District is near Windermere ("Winding Lake"), longest lake in England. The small foursome swing under the tree as did the poet's "ruddy children, by the mother's eyes carelessly watched, sport through the summer day." The scene is a typical Wordsworth "common sight" that seemed "Apparelled in celestial light, The Glory and the freshness of a dream," and inspired the poet to believe that "Heaven lies about us in our infancy."

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Ancient Lithuania Smolders about Modern Boundaries

ADD to the grim three-ring circus of Europe's wars or threatened wars: an 18-year-old border controversy between Poland and Lithuania. Threats and counterthreats led to the massing of troops along the frontier between the two countries last month. Lithuania accepted Polish terms to preserve peace.

Since Poland flung her northwestern boundary lines outward in 1920 to corral Wilno (Vilna), the city to which Lithuania still referred as her historic capital, the two neighbors have maintained, along their common border, a policy of "no war, no peace."

The Baltic port of Memel is another Lithuanian headache. Taken from Germany after the War, it was turned over to Lithuania by the League of Nations in 1923, with provisions that it should be open to use by both Poland and Lithuania.

National Language Banned in Print under Russian Domination

That its boundaries are still uncertain is evidence of Lithuania's youth. On February 16 was celebrated its twentieth anniversary as a republic. The country's traditions, however, are more than seven centuries old, for Lithuania was an independent power three times as large as Poland when the two were united in 1386.

Devoured with Poland by the land-hungry Russian bear in 1795, Lithuania attained freedom again only after the World War. During Russian rule, after fierce insurrections, Lithuanians were forbidden to use their language in print.

A recent development in the Lithuanian Republic is the growth of its fisheries with a new canning factory at Klaipéda (Memel).

Lithuania's coast line is short—only 55 miles—but it borders a part of the Baltic Sea swarming with herring and other fish. Last year, Lithuanian fishermen caught three and a half million pounds of fish.

Until recently the country had ignored its fisheries, concentrating almost exclusively on farming. Three out of every four Lithuanians are still farmers, living in silver-gray houses on isolated farms, or in forest-encircled communities.

About half the Baltic state is a patchwork of varicolored fields where rye, wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes thrive. Flax, too, is an important crop, the country ranking among the foremost of the world's producers of the fibre for linen.

Amber Dug on Baltic Coast

One-fifth of the total surface of the state is occupied by pastures, and grain cultivation is gradually giving way to the more profitable cattle-breeding, dairying, and poultry farming. Much of the butter, bacon, and eggs on English breakfast tables come from Lithuania. Its eggs are shipped as far as North Africa, while its butter even reaches ice boxes in the United States.

Another fifth of the country bristles with forests of pine, fir, and birch. Portions of them were ruthlessly cut over by Germans during the World War, but are being restored by a reforestation program. Exports of forest products to Great Britain and other countries form an important source of revenue. Herds of State-protected elk range the woodlands.

Lithuania looks not only to the sea for fish. Many rivers and 2,000 lakes teem with pike and bass. A large part of the country is drained by the River Nemunas and its tributaries. Because of shoals and rapids upstream, only the lower Nemunas is easily navigable. However, timber rafts manage to float down from the upper part of the river to the port of Klaipéda (Memel) near its mouth.

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the party hired native bearers and made their way southward on foot, in many places having to hack their way through dense tropical growth. This side trip was primarily to hunt pygmy elephants. One specimen was bagged and its skin brought back to America.

After leaving the medieval atmosphere of Rei Bouba, the expedition traversed the country of the "dish-lipped" women, where all adult females have slit their lips and wear in them large saucerlike disks. Nearby are the longheaded women, among whom all the girl babies have their heads tightly bound so that their skulls will become elongated.

From Nairobi, capital of Kenya, where the party ended its 11,000-mile trek, the Thaws flew to London.

Note: See also "Keeping House on the Congo," *National Geographic Magazine,* November, 1937; "My Domestic Life in French Guinea," June, 1935; "Three-Wheeling Through Africa," January, 1934; "Mandate of Cameroun," February, 1931; "When a Drought Blights Africa," April, 1929; and "Conquest of the Sahara by Automobile," January, 1924.

Bulletin No. 4, April 4, 1938.

Photograph by Ottiwell Waterfield

THE KANO MUDHOUSE MAY SEEM LIKE A DREAM COME TRUE TO YOUTHFUL BUILDERS OF SAND CASTLES

Children who pat sand into fantastic forts and palaces would find their best efforts surpassed in the architecture of Kano, in Nigeria. Colored mud walls are decorated with scrollwork ornaments similar to designs in Moslem manuscripts. Slippers discarded at the entrance, fezzes for the men, and long white robes are pieces of Moslem apparel noticed among the Negro tribesmen of Kano.

More than a thousand vessels stop at Klaipéda in a year. Regular service is maintained with ports of Great Britain, Poland and Latvia.

The United States imported $1,172,000 worth of Lithuanian products in 1937, chiefly unbleached sulphide wood pulp, butter, hams, pork and calfskins. Meanwhile American business men sold $510,750 worth of their goods to Lithuania. Lithuanians smoke American tobacco, eat American prunes and raisins, and use American coal tar dyes. They import heavily of American radio apparatus, automobiles, typewriters, typesetting machines, and machinery.

Lack of coal and metals has somewhat retarded Lithuania's industrial growth. Industry, commerce, and communications, together employ only one-tenth of the people. The manufacture of articles from amber dug on the coast is one of the oldest of the country's industries. Making artificial silk is one of the newest.

Note: Additional photographs and text about Lithuania and her disputed boundaries will be found in "The Poland of the Present," *National Geographic Magazine*, March, 1933; "Struggling Poland," August, 1926; "Latvia, Home of the Letts," October, 1924; "The Battle-Line of Languages in Western Europe," February, 1923; and "The Races of Europe," December, 1918.

Bulletin No. 5, April 4, 1938.

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LITHUANIA'S MOST UNUSUAL CATHEDRAL IS IN POLAND

The St. Stanislaus Cathedral in Wilno (Vilna) was started in the 14th century, at about the time when Lithuania was joined to Poland by the marriage of the former's Grand Duke to the latter's Queen. Wilno, which had been Lithuania's capital since 1323, became Polish by marriage, and the city's nationality is still the subject of patriotic disputes.

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